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Agriculture.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

FARM NOTES

BY DR. A. G. CHASE,
[Formerly Editor of the Kansas Farmer.]

NUMBER II.

A State, to be prosperous, must have its hearthstones. The parental roof-tree must be a fixed fact. As long as a population camps out expecting to sell next year, or five years hence, and move to other Eldorados, so long will states fail to prosper and agriculture especially fail to return its best rewards.

I am led to these remarks from the fact that just now we are having a kind of periodical exodus; this time to Oregon and Washington. One of the parties proposing to go came here a few years ago with little or no property, but by industry and good management had acquired eighty acres of our best bottom land, had it all in cultivation, had built him a comfortable house and other outbuildings, had six cows, four horses, fifteen head of hogs, one hundred pure bred Black Spanish fowls, with an abundance of everything for his family and his stock, out of debt; and yet this insane idiot wants to go to Oregon because farming don't pay in Kansas.

In a great many cases farming don't pay in Kansas, nor elsewhere. It would be a wonder if it did. The criminal negligence and waste practiced on many farms would bankrupt a man, in any other occupation, in twelve months. Endeavoring to spread capital and labor over 160 acres that is only sufficient for forty acres, is a prominent cause of failure, and the principle, carried out, would swamp every merchant in the land; and a lack of business education, or rather the lack of an application of known and well established principles to their occupation, fail to give many farmers a credit balance at the end of the year.

There may be a few farmers that are adapted to special farming, and I can understand how these special farmers may make total failures from causes beyond their control; but I cannot understand how the farmer, living on his own place four or five years, with sufficient capital to "run it," and brains enough to keep a corner grocery profitably, ever fails to come out of the year with profit.

Some imbecile may ask, "why don't you make a profit from your farming?" I would probably be near the mark if I were to answer that I lacked brains; but I am going to make farther experiments before I make this concession publicly, and if some rich and charitable friend will die and leave me twenty thousand dollars I will invest every cent of it in agricultural pursuits, and five years thereafter the above questions will be pertinent.

There is one point connected with marketing grain that has not received the attention it deserves, viz: shrinkage. I have no positive data upon the subject, but I have an idea

that one hundred bushels of corn on Nov. 1st will not weigh out more than eighty-five bushels March 1st, and that one hundred bushels of wheat July 15th will be but about ninety bushels the first of January. If this idea is correct, thirty cents for corn this fall would be better than thirty-five next spring, and one dollar and twenty for wheat at harvest better than one dollar thirty-two in the winter. The loss from rats and other vermin increases the expense of storing grain, and these items must be taken in consideration, as well as the risks from fire, theft, etc., in deciding this question.

It is a fact to be remembered that this is the best season of the year to haul out and spread manure if you desire to get the benefit of it in next year's crops. The fall rains and winter snows leach out all the valuable parts, and the soil receives it in a shape to make it directly available. You need have no fears of losing the ammonia unless quicklime has been added to set it free. It will all be there and in just the shape you want it.

Farmers should remember, too, that this is the time of year to save next year's seeds. All garden and small seeds should be thoroughly dried, tied up and labelled with the name of the variety, if possible, and the season's growth. Be sure to select and tie up your seed corn this fall. The points that ought chiefly to guide are, early maturity and prolificness. From the first, select the best ears from stalks that have borne two good ears and from these select those having the broadest grains and all the grains of one color. This principle, faithfully carried out and followed up for a few years, we firmly believe will perfect the habit, or, if you please, establish a breed, having these qualities in a greater or less degree as we use skill in the selections.

One of my neighbors raised a crop of fourteen acres of millet this season, had it cut, bound, and threshed from the shock and got something over two hundred bushels of clean seed. The heads of the bundles were thrust into the machine, drawn back, and passed to the stack, leaving the hay perfectly good and the bundles unbroken. It was thought that fully one-third of the seed was left in the bundles. With seed next year at 50c, he will clear \$100 at least over all expenses and still have a "rick" of hay much superior to prairie, and fully equal to timothy, for his cattle.

At a late meeting of the New York Farmers' Club, a gentleman from Minnesota reported an experiment with potatoes, to wit: Row No. 1 was treated with unleached ashes; No. 2 with salt; No. 3 with ashes and salt; No. 4 with plaster; No. 5, sulphur and plaster; No. 6, ashes and plaster. The yield stood: No. 1, best; five and six, equal, as were two and three. He used three pieces of potatoes with three eyes each, making nine eyes to the hill, and the hills three and a half feet asunder each way. There were but twenty-three hills to the row. I find fault with the experiment in that it was conducted upon too small a scale; too many eyes planted in the hill and no testimony as to the size of the pieces, upon which, in my judgment, very much depends. My experience teaches me that four eyes to the hill are sufficient; more than this works an injury to the crops; but I like to have as much potato attached to these eyes as possible. A cube of two inches of potato will yield double the quantity of one, one-half inch square, and in every experiment of ma-

nures this must be taken into consideration. The abundant yield of extra large potatoes that I have obtained this year I attribute largely to the fact that my seed was of very large potatoes, and comparatively few eyes.

A writer in the New York Herald is of the opinion that the low average of the yield of wheat is largely due to the fact that the ground is not thoroughly pulverized. I am of like opinion. An English farmer sowed a few grains of wheat in a barrel of loose, finely pulverized earth, and at harvest knocked the barrel to pieces and exhibited it to his tenants. The roots had penetrated to the bottom of the barrel, and formed a perfect mat. I do not know that deep plowing, the idea that this farmer evidently desired to inculcate, is the best kind of plowing for winter wheat in this latitude. In fact I doubt it. But I do believe that it is a necessity, for the best results, to have the surface soil for a depth of three or four inches finely pulverized. There are two reasons for this: First, because it encourages a growth of surface roots, and thus prevents the, sometimes, disastrous results of winter-killing; and second, it admits of a perfect covering of the seed. The finely pulverized soil, too, radiates heat faster, and *per se* gets a greater amount of dew, which is an important advantage in our dry Septembers and Octobers.

It is a proved fact that the ground should be left, through fall and winter, as the drill or harrow leaves it and then rolled with a heavy roller in the spring. One of my neighbors who is seeding to wheat pretty largely this fall, in the face of this oft repeated experience, is rolling his ground, and I believe is reducing his yield five bushels per acre. Easton, Kansas, Sept. 30, 1875.

CARE OF FARM MACHINERY.

We have heard competent mechanists say that fully one-quarter of the value of machinery was lost by a failure to keep the bearing-surfaces well oiled. Our observation is, that farmers, as a rule, use too much oil on the bearings of farm-machinery, and to the detriment of the bearings. They put on large quantities of oil, but not sufficiently often.

The use and value of oil are to keep the surfaces apart, so they may not grind, and to furnish a medium upon which they may slide or roll upon each other, with the least possible friction. To do this properly, judgment must be used. If too much oil be given, the surplus immediately runs away, and is lost; if not enough is given, the bearings run and wear on each other, and are soon destroyed, or rendered so loose as to become comparatively worthless. So, the first thing to be considered is the exact quantity of oil to properly lubricate the surfaces without waste, and the time in which the oil will be worn away, which will be in proportion to the swiftness of the motion.

According to experiments in France, the friction of wooden surfaces rubbing on wood amounted to from one-quarter to one-half of the force employed. The friction of metal on wood was something less; while the friction of metal on metal surfaces was from one-fifth to one-seventh. Lard, applied to wood on wood, reduced the friction from one-tenth to one-twenty eighth of the power required to move the surface dry; and, on metal running upon metal, the friction was reduced to one-half of what it was before.

One of the best substances for lubricating cast-iron runnings upon cast-iron that we have ever used, is oil or lard and black lead—plumbago. The best lubricators for wrought-iron axles and the fast-running bearings of machinery is pure oil, entirely freed from all gummy substances.

If machinery could be kept entirely free from dust and other grit, the bearings and journals would last indefinitely. This is, however, impossible to do perfectly; but, by keeping the boxes through which journals are oil-

ed carefully covered, and by occasionally wiping such parts as may be got at when oiling, great waste of power may be saved, and the value and usefulness of machinery prolonged. A case in point will suffice for all.

Good wagoners always wipe the axles of their wagons before they re-oil them; very few, however, wipe the boxes; and yet the one is as essential as the other, and one is as easily done as the other. How? Have a spindle to fit the hole through the hub. Cover it with a piece of cloth, and twisting it within the hub, it is easily cleaned. This will keep your wheels true for a long time, and save much labor to your team and vexation to yourself.

Manufacturers and those who sell machines well know that implements and machinery will last more than double the length of time for some farmers than for others. The reason is simple: They are carefully oiled, and as carefully kept when not in use; for any man who is careful in the care of machinery when in use, is fully as sure to care for it when not in use. Such men, for instance, never have trouble with the earth loading on their plows; they never spend half a day scouring their plows on the road, in the spring; their plows are always bright, winter and summer. Then, when the plows have done their spring work, clean them thoroughly, and paint the bright surfaces with kerosene and lampblack, and put them where this coating may not be rubbed or get washed away. When the bearings of machines get gummy from the use of bad oil, they clean these also with kerosene, and are always particular to get only the best oil when possible. There may be a great deal of money and horseflesh saved by proper attention to cleanliness in oiling farm-machinery, and in properly caring for it while not in use.—Chicago Tribune.

FACTS FROM FARMERS WANTED.

The importance of having practical writers for an agricultural paper, men who write from experience and not mere theories, cannot be over estimated. In the struggle which usually attends the farmers life, he too often forgets the great good he could confer by communicating more or less of his experience, including many years of close observation, to the columns of the leading agricultural journals published in the section of country in which he resides. This would be much more satisfactory to all concerned, than to be constantly complaining that the writers for agricultural papers are not, as a general thing, practical farmers.

Such men forget that our present knowledge is the sum of our own experience and the recorded facts based on the experience of others. They forget that it is to the thinking men as well as the working men, that we are, in the main, under obligations for the progress of agriculture. It is not only to practical farmers, but to men of scientific attainments, as Liebig, Johnston and others, that progressive farmers are under lasting obligations. It will not do to set up the claim that success depends upon brute force alone, or that no agricultural paper possesses a cost value in timely hints or as a record of experiments, because, forsooth, its pages are not wholly made up of the writings of successful farmers, who are so engaged with their duties on the farm that they never take the time to express their views on paper.

We are prepared to admit that every farmer must be governed more or less by the results of his own experience, or, in other words, he must be a law unto himself; yet it does not follow that he can derive no benefit from the experience of others whose farms are unlike that of his own in many respects.

Three acres of oats were recently threshed at Cleveland that yielded 270 bushels in weight—or ninety bushels per acre. Wheat from the same farm averaged twenty-six bushels per acre.

Mr. Eli P. Winne, of Brooklyn, Michigan, writes to the Michigan Farmer as follows: "I have just threshed out 775 bushels of No. 1 wheat from 20 acres of new land that was covered with stumps."

Horticulture.

THE APPLE TREE BORER.

Report of the Committee on Entomology to the Douglas County Horticultural Society, September 18, 1875.

Your committee beg leave to offer the following deduction from their observations of flat and round-headed apple tree borers, so destructive to the orchards and to shade and ornamental trees, during the years of 1874 and 1875, in this State:

FLAT-HEADED BORER.

First. The very destructive insect made its first appearance on May 25th; were the most numerous between the middle of June and August 1st. A few were seen as late as August 26th.

Second. They commenced depositing eggs by the middle of June, and were placed under scales and in the crevices of the bark, generally upon the sides exposed to the direct rays of the sun. Wounded portions made by bruises and trimming off of limbs and sun scalds, are especially inviting to their deposits.

Third. They infest only such trees as are debilitated. Late transplanting, protracted drouths, derangement of the organisms by extremes of heat and cold, unproductive soil, neglect in care and cultivation, produce a low condition of vitality in trees, a condition sought for by the mother of this species, as is most naturally adapted to a successful procreation.

Fourth. The larvae, or worm, cannot survive a vigorous flow of sap, nor can it endure a continued shade. In the first condition it drowns, and in the second it weakens and dies.

Fifth. It deposits its eggs during the middle of the day, and only during warm, sunny days. In the morning and evening, on stormy days, and during the night, it retires to the small limbs, among the dense foliage for a covert, and is very sluggish.

Sixth. It infests the apple, pear, cherry, plum, quince, soft maple, willow, ash, tulip and stawberry trees, and there is some evidence that the elm and cottonwood are being attacked by it.

In view of the foregoing facts, your committee would recommend that all such varieties of trees found liable to the attacks of this insect should be planted in the spring as early as the ground can be placed in suitable condition to receive them, and to facilitate early planting, fall plowing and preparation is advisable. That vigorous trees, carefully dug so as to preserve a large amount of the roots, be obtained in the fall and properly trenched in upon the premises handy for planting. As soon as set, remove a large portion of the last year's growth. Much the ground for a space of two feet around at least, three or four feet would be better; wrap the bodies with some cheap material, as newspapers, hay or old rags. Plant no crops among them which prevent constant and thorough cultivation of the ground, and especially leave ample room on each side of the rows for the free use of the plow without endangering the roots or shading the bodies and limbs. This care in planting, followed with constant cultivation, will produce a strong, vigorous action, which of itself, is the most complete safe-guard against the attacks of this borer.

If, through ignorance or neglect, trees already planted become infested during the year previous, the only method of combating it is to destroy the beetle as soon as it comes forth from its burrow. The time, as stated, of the first appearance is the last of May, and at this time the search should begin and be kept up unceasingly and thoroughly through the season, or until the last one has been captured and destroyed. As alleged in deduction No. 5, the beetle is active only during the middle of sunny days, and in the morning and evening and during cloudy and stormy days it is sluggish. At such times it is the most easily captured. A touch even, or a jarring of the tree, will frequently cause it to drop to the ground and, possum like, it will appear as dead for a moment, and is easily killed. But the middle of the day, when the sun has warmed it, is very active and quick to run, often taking to the wing to escape at the first approach of man. However, if approached from the opposite side of the tree, a quick slap of the hand, covering it, will destroy in most attempts. Generally it will be found upon the southern side of the tree, basking in the sun's warmth, though at the approach of man it will often quickly glide to the opposite side to conceal itself from sight. All sides should be carefully looked to.

Your committee would especially call your attention to deductions No. 2 and 4. In No. 2 it is stated that sun-scalds are favorite spots, inviting the attack of this borer, and No. 4, that it does not seek, nor can endure a continual shade. These two facts furnish a strong argument in favor of low heads and dense growth as requisite to successful orcharding in this climate, as sun-scalds seldom occur upon trees of such form, nor will a dense growth furnish congenial conditions for the existence of the progeny of the flat heads. As it is not presumable that all the beetles will be captured it will become necessary to examine the trees for the purpose of destroying the worms hatching from the eggs which the uncaptured beetles may deposit. To detect their whereabouts is

to the inexperienced quite a difficult undertaking until late in summer or early autumn. No external marks indicate their presence save a small speck, or sometimes a dark line, so fine that they will not attract the attention of those not understanding the cause as anything injurious to the tree. It will be necessary for such persons to examine into every unnatural looking spot the eye may detect. Experience will soon remove the necessity for so close and careful examinations and enable them to detect which are the reliable markings indicating their presence. In this work a sharp knife is all that is needed if begun in proper time, as they will be found in and just under the bark until about September 1st, when the first ones hatched will commence to penetrate the wood. A probe made of common broom wire is all sufficient with which to thrust them through or drag them from their holes. If, after several thrusts, a milky substance is discovered at the extremity of the probe it is safe to conclude that a fatal stab has been given the worm, and you can pass to the next. They will be found the most numerous along the margins of wounds and of new formations, healing places where limbs have been cut off, and upon the sides of limbs having an exposure to the sun. Limbs which have become bent by a heavy load of fruit are liable to their attacks upon the upper side, as the sap becomes sluggish in such.

ROUND-HEADED BORERS.

These have been very numerous in some orchards this year, but such instances are where their destruction in previous years has not been thorough, or they may have swarmed in from neglected adjoining orchards, which have become breeding dens of all classes of noxious vermin, and scatter the seeds of ruin and destruction among the grounds of the honest, vigilant and industrious.

Your committee are so fully impressed with this great wrong perpetrated upon honest industry in the community, by a class of slipshod horticulturalists—reckless not only of their own interests, but of their neighbors—that their denunciations of such neglect cannot be too strongly expressed. It is the cause of much discouragement among the intelligent and industrious, and deters many from giving proper attention to their own grounds for insect protection.

The natural habits of this borer are quite the reverse of that first mentioned. There is no similarity in the beetle stage. They mature and are ready to emerge from the tree the first of June in this climate and so nocturnal is their nature, nothing save force can induce them to leave their burrows during day time, but as soon as night shuts out the day they cut away the thin film of bark covering their burrow come forth, and in a few days acquire strength for the work of procreation. The eggs are generally placed at or near the crowns of trees, sometimes among the forks of the branches leading from the trunk and sometimes upon the trunks, when shaded. They infest alike healthy and unhealthy trees, and are frequently the cause of their death. They require the most of three years to complete their mission from the egg to the beetle. Their course is generally downwards the first year, and upwards just under the bark, sometimes within the sap wood the fore part of the second year. At the approach of winter, during its second year of life, it cuts a passage into the wood with the upper end leading out to the bark. At this upper portion it constructs a bed of fine threads of the wood, firmly packed and filled up, with like material the upper end then rests, awaiting nature's work of transforming a worm into a higher state of existence, the winged and perfect stage of its life. At the time above mentioned (June 1st, the following season, it is fully changed and matured. It works its way through the filling of the upper passage to the bark cutting through that, it escapes from its prison house.

The work of successfully combatting this insect is simple, when its nature is understood. Unlike the flat-headed species, it discloses its burrow by throwing out a red dust as soon as it has eaten through the bark, and by this sign is easily found. A hoe, knife and probe constitute the necessary outfit. With the first remove the dirt from the crown to the depth of four or five inches, with the knife follow the places from which the dust has been thrown out until the worm is found and killed, then scrape off all the dirt and dead bark and examine every unnatural looking spot to make sure that none escape. The probe is to be used in the manner as stated in hunting for flat heads. If the search and extermination has been thorough, draw back the dirt at once, as the moisture and protection from the atmosphere will hasten the healing of the wounds. The first and second weeks in September are deemed the most advantageous times for this work, as the worm will by that time indicate its whereabouts by casting out the dirt, not will it have had time since hatching to do much damage. But under no circumstances should it be deferred until a later period. All other jobs should be laid aside until this work is well and thoroughly done.

Your committee are fully sensible of the difficulty of conveying instructions without the means of object illustrations; that more truth can be imparted in a few moments by the hand of practice among the orchardists, than by columns of the most carefully written descriptions; and they are not insensible to the importance of a united action in the work of exterminating all classes of vermin infesting orchards, gardens and ornamental grounds, that it is almost useless for a single individual to attempt even his own protection while the many around him neglect to do their share of the work.

The growing of orchards is a pursuit requiring prompt and intelligent work, and no part of it is of more importance than its protection against insect foes. No neglect can ever be made up in the final balance sheet. It must ever stand as a loss. Judgment and careful attention must at all times be the unalterable rule to secure success.

Respectfully submitted,

G. C. BRACKETT,
N. P. DEMING,
THOS. PIERSON.

MANAGEMENT OF BULBS.

In a communication on this subject J. Vick writes:—The treatment of bulbs is so simple and the result so satisfactory that it seems exceedingly strange that they are not far more generally cultivated. Not in one garden in a thousand, even of those of some pretensions do we see even a dozen good tulips, and those who invest a dollar or two in good hardy bulbs are pretty sure to culminate all their neighbors. Some care and skill are often required to cause flower seed to germinate, but with a little care in fitting the soil and in obtaining sound bulbs of fine varieties, the most gratifying results are almost certain with hardy bulbs. The lack of attention to the culture of bulbs is partly from a mistaken idea of the great care and skill necessary to their proper

culture; and this impression is strengthened by many writers on the subject, who seem to think there is great show of wisdom in recommending the most difficult and complicated methods. Many and perplexing are the directions given in the books for the preparation of the soil for tubers and bulbs, as though it were a matter requiring the greatest skill and precision, but we are pleased to state to the lovers of flowers who have little leisure time and but limited means, that good flowers can always be grown without this labor and care. Those who have been discouraged with the formidable array of directions, which only a professional florist could practice, need not despair. The gay crocus, the fragrant hyacinth, the brilliant, dashing tulip, can be grown, and well grown, by any amateur—by any farmer's wife or daughter—and may decorate every humble cottage garden. A rod or two of ground, a little taste, and some attention to the simple directions given is all that is needed to insure success.

The greatest obstacle to success is the difficulty of obtaining sound bulbs of good varieties. The bulbs grown in Holland, a century of experience, both in this country and in Europe, has proved to be far superior to those produced in any other part of the world. The efforts of florists in other countries to compete with those of Holland have been failures. Hence hyacinths, &c., are known the world over as Dutch bulbs. Owing to this exclusiveness of the trade, first class bulbs have been always held at high prices; and hence there has been a great temptation to import those of inferior quality on account of their cheapness, and to sell those grown in this country or flowered here until almost worthless.—N. Y. Herald.

Entomology.

INSECT DEPREDACTIONS.

The non-adaptation of fruits to our several localities is not the only difficulty we have to contend with. When we reflect upon the alarming increase of noxious insects, and the loss of untold millions of the productions of our country by their ravages on our crops, it becomes a matter of grave interest that the pomologist should be ever ready to contend with this host of vile creation. These pests will probably continue to afflict mankind in the future as in the past, for their kingdom is established throughout the earth. "It extends," says Harris, "from the torrid zone to the utmost limits of polar vegetation, and from the lowest valley to the mountainous regions of perpetual snow." And as our friend Dr. Hull, the president of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, has truly said, "Just in proportion as you increase improved fruits just in that proportion will fruit insects increase with you." The wonder therefore, is not that they are permitted to exert their baneful influence on this fair world, but that mankind is so neglectful of efforts for their destruction.

The Almighty gave us dominion not only over the fish of the sea, the fowl of the air, and the cattle, but "over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth," and yet we allow them to become our master. One thing is certain, our duty is to overcome them as we would any other evil, nor tire in our efforts, unless we are willing to admit that insects are more powerful than men. It is estimated by Prof. Riley, that the damage done by insects within the limits of our country is not less than three hundred millions of dollars annually, and that Napoleon, at the summit of his prosperity, never indicted more damage on a nation than the ill-fated insect army of flies on the United States; and well does he remark, "If an enemy were to cause a small part of the injury which results each year from the depredations of even one of our insect enemies, the whole country would resound with clamor for the suppression of the invaders." We have learned how to conquer the potato beetle, the caterpillar and cutworm, the canker and currant worms, the aphids and red spider, and the rose slug; we can prevent the depredations of the borer and the codling moth, and may we not yet hope to devise means to prevent the terrible scourge of the grasshopper in the West, and the phyloxera on our vines. Indomitable perseverance is the price of reward in the acquisition of noble ends, and this is especially true in regard to the culture of fruits.

Accustomed, as we are, to the canker worm in Massachusetts, we as generally protect our orchards from its ravages as we do our fields from the invasion of cattle; the efforts of Ellwanger & Barry, Dr. Hull and others, are crowned with an annual crop of plums, by a little care at the proper time, in shaking of the trees and picking up of the dropping fruit; the canker worm is prevented by the application of tar and oil, or printer's ink for a few weeks; the caterpillar by the use of the band or brush for a few hours; and the borer by a few moments' examination; and these examples are illustrations of the principles which I would enforce, and of what may be done; and were we to fall in this, it is through neglect of the means which have been placed in our hands.

"Thus God delights to teach this lesson ever, 'that our success depends on our endeavor.'"

The study of entomology, as teaching us the habits of insects, both useful and injurious, is of the highest importance, in connection with the culture of plants and fruits. And we therefore rejoice in the spirit of enterprise which has of late been awakened on this subject. Were we to be told that there was no method to prevent the depredations of insects, we should lie down in despair, but we do little better, while we do nothing to prevent them, and if men would give their minds to the subject, most of the evils of which we complain might be prevented.—From Pres. Wilder's Address before American Pomological Society.

Apiary.

APIARY.

BY MRS. ELLEN S. TUPPER.

Too many bee-keepers leave all preparation for winter, until cold weather comes in earnest. Now, in every case, it is too late when cold weather is upon you, to do anything to change the condition of your colonies. In this month bees must be made ready for winter to a great extent. After long experience in the matter, I repeat what I said years ago—that any loss of bees in winter is unnecessary. The requirements for keeping them safely are, plenty of honey, where the bees can get at it; empty space to cluster in; ventilation in the right place, and young bees. It is impossible to secure these in December, if they have not been provided for before. If advice in last number has been followed, you may now have the empty space and the young bees, with no trouble

hereafter. When the frost cuts off all hope of more honey, you should choose a warm day and know to a certainty the condition of all colonies. Any queenless one may be united to some other. All that have prolific queens may be saved, if desired, even if their stores are scanty, by feeding at once while it is warm. I have fed such colonies on a few pounds of sugar syrup, and at the cost of a dollar or so saved them.

In some places this year colonies must be fed or starve. Warm, pleasant days must be chosen to feed, and the syrup should be given them warm, and no more at a time than they will take. This syrup will evaporate and be sealed over by the bees, before cold weather, and be as valuable as honey. In bad weather and cool days do not disturb your bees. If you have not procured Italian queens, you can not have a better time to do so than in this month and next. The queens introduced now will be ready for early spring work, and you will have drones from them early, so as to rear queens before black drones appear.

WOOL-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Rocky Mountain Wool-Growers' Association held their annual meeting in the American House, Denver, on Thursday evening last, when the president William M. Bachelder, occupied the chair.

After the approval of the annual report of the treasurer, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—William M. Bachelder.
First Vice-President—Joseph Kenyon.
Second Vice-President—A. R. Converse.
Third Vice-President—Jesus Abreo.
Secretary—Robert R. Wright.
Treasurer—M. H. Slater.
Trustees—W. H. Walker, Norah Bristol, M. B. Wakeman, F. A. Austin, A. L. Rilyia.

The following address was delivered by the president:

Gentlemen of the Rocky Mountain Wool-Growers' Association—It has become a custom, especially in this Western country, for presidents of nearly all associations, at their annual meetings, to make what some people would call a speech. I shall not attempt any thing of the kind at this time. I would fall if I did, as making speeches is entirely out of my line of business. But if I can suggest some facts, and give some practical hints in relation to wool growing in Colorado, I shall be satisfied, and your expectations may be realized.

The advantages of Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico as a grazing country, have been described by hundreds who are more gifted than myself.

The increase of horses, cattle, and especially sheep, in this whole country lying east of the Rocky Mountains, during the last four or five years, ought to be evidence enough to the mind of the most skeptical and careful observer, of the superior advantages the country possesses for carrying on this branch of industry. I am aware that all communities prosper best who build up a variety of industries, and I would not for a moment encourage one at the expense of another. But I do believe that we have not wool-growers enough at the present time. There are hundreds and thousands of acres of grass rotting on our plains and in the beautiful valleys in our mountains, that might otherwise be turned into capital to help build up other industries, and make us a more prosperous and happy people. The more wool-growers we have the better home market we will have for the products of our farms. The merchant, mechanic, and laborer, will receive cash in exchange for what they have to give, and the Centennial State will come into the Union as prosperous as any of her sisters.

There was in Colorado in 1870, 120,928 sheep, and to the best of my knowledge and belief there are to-day at least 600,000, which will yield at next clipping time one-half million dollars' worth of wool. Add to this number 60,000 which have been imported from New Mexico, and 8,000 which have been imported from the States within the last three months, and we will have in round numbers, one year from today, 1,000,000 of sheep in Colorado alone.

The question might be asked, Is there not danger of filling up the country with sheep that are comparatively worthless? I answer yes, unless we improve the quality by the use of blooded rams. There seems to be a desire on the part of some of our herdsmen to get numbers instead of improving what they now have. That is a great mistake, and will, in my opinion, prove disastrous to many of our flock-masters. Let us stop for one moment and see what we can afford to pay for Merino rams to cross on to our Mexican ewes.

One ram, if properly cared for, will serve at least seventy-five ewes, if taken up days and allowed to run with the flock only nights. If you tend him he will serve 100. Taking the last number, we have at least eighty lambs. Allowing twenty per cent. loss from these lambs when one year old, we will clip 400 pounds, worth \$100. The wool from the same number of lambs, if not improved, would only weigh 240 pounds, and would be worth \$48 20—a difference in favor of the improved lambs of \$56 80. Then the lambs are worth at least \$60 more than they would be if not improved, making a difference in favor of the eighty improved lambs of \$116 80. Then if we pay \$30 for a ram we make on him, the first year, \$86 80. Allowing the ram to live five years, we make \$554. This may seem impossible to some, but it is, nevertheless, true. Our one half and three-quarter blooded wool is in demand at the East, and is sought after by manufacturers at fair prices.

California has been producing the same grade of wool, for years, that we are now raising. The production of particular grades of wool in any country, always is the means of their being manufactured in the region where grown, hence this demand for our medium wools, to be worked in mills built for the purpose of manufacturing California wools of same grade.

The flock master who neglects to improve his flock will find it extremely difficult to find a market for his sheep in a few years, unless he pays attention to improvement. The graded sheep, producing the medium wools, are the sheep that will be in demand for years to come, as the wool is entering largely into American fabrics at the present time. Mr. Walworth, the intelligent buyer of wools for the Pacific mills, says:

"The wool-growers of this country have run too much into three-fourths blooded wool. The market has been flooded with this one kind of wool, while medium wools are absolutely scarce. There is a growing demand for medium wools, and I think it will be permanent."

This is the kind of wools we produce by crossing Merino rams on to Mexican Ewes. Mr. W. H. Walker has two very fine samples of wool got by this cross, on exhibition at the fair grounds. As to growing Cotswolds on to our native ewes, I know but very little about it, but I learn from Joseph Kenyon, of Canon City, that he is making it a success. I am of

the opinion, however, that it takes longer to breed out the kemp from Mexican ewes with Cotswold rams, than it does with Merino. I know there are other parties who are trying the experiment, but with what success I have not been able to learn. Milton Briggs, of Jasper Iowa, says:

"In the fact of importing any stock from eastern states, or from foreign countries, however well adapted they may be for breeding purposes, the sudden change of climate seems to have a degrading influence upon the health as well as the breeding qualities of the animal, and for that reason the crossing on stock that is already acclimated to the country, produces a better success in the health of the offspring than breeding to stock not so acclimated. A thorough-bred animal of any breed that has been bred in the West, from sound and healthy stock, is much more valuable for the farmer in the same locality and conditions of climate than one imported from a different country of climate. This rule, I think, will apply to all classes of stock, and will generally be found correct by the Western breeder."—Colorado Farmer.

Farm Stock.

THE FOOD OF SWINE.

If there is any one thing in rural practice which needs reforming more than another, it is the manner of raising and feeding swine. From the day they are large enough to eat they are offered all manner of refuse about the place, such as rank weeds, filthy slops, spoiled vegetables and meats, dead fowls, etc. They are allowed to rummage the dung yard and glean the refuse of food in the traces of cattle and horses, on the ground of economy. But we imagine that the quantity of food saved in this way is very insignificant—not to exceed the value of a bushel of shelled corn a year among the whole stock on an ordinary sized farm. The objections to the practice of keeping swine in this way are so serious, however, that the reasons in favor of it have no force at all. The origin of trichinosis in swine may be always traced to the consumption of vile stuff in their food, or to being housed and yarded amid filth and foul air. Every few months the press announces a case of trichinosis in an individual or a whole family, with all the horrible details and sufferings which attend the parasitic attack.

Only lately some new cases are reported here in the West, which are alarming. We are quite sure that every farmer and every one who feeds and fattens a pig will only need to have their attention called to so important and serious a matter to secure a complete reform in the practice of feeding an animal which will take whatever is offered to it and will live in the most filthy holes and yards. On the farm the swine should have clover pasture, and for small milk and corn meal, no dish-water or meat scraps from the table, as these are sure to putrify and poison the mass in the barrel or tank. Pure water with a little meal added is preferable. The dish-water may go to the compost heap, and the scraps from the table to the poultry, while they are fresh. Spoiled meats should be buried or mixed with compost materials; they should never be given to any domestic animal. Large numbers of swine are frequently confined in small quarters, with very little regard to cleanliness or pure air. Of course, some of them will lose appetite, the first sign of the demerment of the organs of nutrition and assimilation. They do not thrive, but they are kept along until slaughtering time, and are dressed and packed among the lot. Such animals are extremely liable to be infested with trichinosis and other parasites; and those who consume them as food expose themselves to sickness, diseases of a lingering nature, and to death in a most horrible form.

Interests, therefore, as dear as health and life require a thorough reform in keeping and feeding swine. Let their food be as pure as that which other animals consume. Let them be kept in clean quarters and have pure air. Let diseased or unthrifty animals be separated from those in health, and we may have no fear of trichinosis among either swine or human beings.—Detroit Tribune.

SALT AND ASHES FOR SWINE.

I have asked your readers for the symptoms when hogs were poisoned with salt. I failed to see any reply, and tested pure salt with all my hogs, which I have had before them for over a month, and have perceived no bad effects whatever. I think they eat more of the saturated earth, possibly wanting the alkalies the ashes contained, but it is also possible that I may be mistaken in that, only having observed them more closely, thinking perhaps I might see symptoms of the poison. I think I have given it a fair trial with hogs ranging from two years (breeding sows) down to suckling pigs, and that salt pure or mixed with ashes will not kill my hogs to say the least.

When I commenced farming, in 1870, I was perfectly ignorant and had no prejudices to overcome, but sought information of my neighbors on subjects as they arose, and almost at first about hogs, as mine commenced dying with the so-called "hog cholera." The universal opinion was that salt was not good for hogs, because it vomited them. I find salt and ashes a sure preventive of all sorts of epidemic diseases, rarely losing any. Second—I was cautioned particularly not to let my sows and pigs run on clover, as the pigs would surely die. I put two girls in a clover field to have their pigs as a trial, not caring whether the pigs lived or died, as I had more than I wanted. They brought out thirteen nearly as good pigs without a grain of corn, as those on blue grass with corn. They were a little pot-bellied, but soon got over that; so salt and ashes prevent clover from killing pigs. Third—I was told to coat and mark when the sign was in the feet; with salt and ashes I cut without reference to signs. Fourth—I was also told that I permitted my hogs to lie about my barn in the dust, they would get a cough and die, certain. I have tried wintering them two years in and about my barn under a shed, and lost one by being overlaid the first winter, and if they cough it gives me no uneasiness. I have kept them from the manure pile.

I noticed a discussion about coal oil injuring hogs when applied for killing lice. I tried coal oil once for rheumatism in my legs every night for a week or so about ten years ago, and it hurt neither hair nor hide or myself—tried it on some hogs and pigs by pouring it pure out of a can along their backs; they kept on eating, although they flinched from it same as they would probably have done if it had been water. It killed the lice, and there were no perceptible effects produced on the hogs or pigs—you can attribute that to salt and ashes if you choose, as I believe they are very potent agents for good in the animal economy. I never heard until recently that rye was not good for hogs, because the beard clogged in and killed them. I have

hugged down rye every year but this, and do not remember to have lost one when in a rye field. Salt and ashes I suppose must have credit.—Jona. Pearce, County Gentleman.

SPAYING CATTLE.—The Missouri Farmer says that a great many yearling heifers are annually spayed in Missouri. The time most generally adopted is in early spring when the grass is sufficient for them to live without other food. The heifers thus treated universally make better cattle than they otherwise would do, and are more valuable than they would be as cows. The inferior heifers should always be selected, and they are as valuable for beef as the best steers.

Our cotemporary has seen cows spayed at two years old that continued to give milk until very old age. They, of course, gave more in early spring than at any other season of the year, but we did not see that they gave less in the same length of time than those with calves. They evidently fatten more readily than cows do that are raising calves, and consequently should be more thoroughly milked and fed less than such cows.

Communications.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18, 1875.

Oh! such lucky things are happening in this country—none luckier than the smash-up in California. That gaudily bedizened, loud and riotous creature has been poking her yellow fevered face toward the rest of us since October, 1873, saying, "How's that for a fine healthy glow!" And now she begins to perceive that it was a diseased hue, and not "the rich olive of the South," and she sits pale and baggy. The tall editor of the powerful tower must have been at the Lotus Club when the Tribune's California letter of the Sept. 5th paper passed his sentries, for it indicts one of the worst blows on record upon the whole specie paying system. The writer says: "A good many taunts and moral and political lessons were read to the East country by the Californians during the panic which would seem ludicrous if re-produced to day. The most audacious bullionists among them are now willing to admit that gold and silver have some disadvantages as currency as well as greenbacks." Again: "The Californians are the most inveterate gamblers in the world." Again, extravagance is all prevailing. In traveling from Mexico to the British Dominion he saw no more than fifty white field hands—the rest Chinese. He saw fifty race-tracks. Everywhere the richest clothing and jewelry, theatres and liquor shops. Nothing cheap. There is scarcely any small change. Collections are made in canvass bags. The currency is a nuisance. He calls for a Napoleon to tax gold and silver out of existence. "Bonds are scarce. Financiers want 25 per cent. What must happen to a country when money commands from one to two per cent. per month." Oh! what a slip "Jay Gould's boy" made in printing the truth for once!

SIGNIFICANT ENGLISH FACTS.

As I am particularly fond of "swinging round the circle," I will take a tour to England before closing with some more home currency matters. Here is a straw which shows how the wind blows in the Mother country: We are told that the coal owners of Britain are repeatedly compelled to lock out their workmen, because they demand prices that make it impossible to mine at a profit. Now we learn incidentally that one D. Davis, M. P. for Cardigan coal mine owners, gave his lawyer a share in a coal mine that nets the "lumb" \$60,000 a year. Davis' modest income from coal, or rather from the labor of his serfs, is \$3,000,000 per annum. No wonder the English are buying our coal mines.

It is a consolation to know that they are waking up on the money question, and putting some hard queries. The Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce has sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer a request that a Royal Commission be appointed to inquire into the working of the Bank Act of 1844-5. They propose nine knotty points, with numerous minor questions. They want to know if that is a good law which makes suspensions and fluctuations of discounts more numerous since that date than before. Also what is the superiority in the Bank of France that makes it never necessary to have a "panic" in France? and other questions that the Chancellor will not be able to answer in a way creditable to the present system.

HOME POLITICS AND CURRENCY ITEMS.

Really, I was intending to almost quit talking about currency, as it has been my habit to advertise only unpopular reforms; but I find myself for once swept along with the current. It is too rich to see the coons come dropping down who have been hooting at us. The N. Y. Sun says that the currency question is "an abstraction," and no believer in honest government should refuse to support the Pennsylvania Democratic ticket. And again, "Some Josephus expressed (with an oath) the true idea of Plolette's character, when told that he was nominated for State Treasurer. 'Well, he won't leave a leaf untorn if he once gets in.' Ratan was terribly taken aback when the news was carried to him. 'This is worse and more of it,' he said to Wallace, when he heard that Playford had been bowled off the track by the horny-handed, incorruptible granger."

The N. Y. Tribune says "ever weeping:—The Independent voters will have to make a choice between Hartranft and Rawle with the corrupt Cameron-Mackey ring behind them, but with a specie paying platform under their feet, and Pershing and Plolette, two sterling reformers, standing on the worst rag-money platform ever made by any party in any State. The Democrats of Ohio have committed an outrage which has filled their brethren of other states with alarm." "Well, Jay, what are you going to do about it?"

The Kansas Farmer.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Kan.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.
One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$2.00
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00
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One insertion, per line, (nonparel) 20 cents.
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SPECIAL OFFER FOR TRIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—
1 inch space for 3 months. (13 insertions), for \$10.
Copy of the paper mailed regularly to all advertisers.
Sample copy of the FARMER sent free to all applicants.

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whiskey bitters, and quick doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general, and applied to all our subscribers. The cash in advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers will please to understand when their paper is discontinued that it is in obedience to a general business rule, which is strictly adhered to and is in no wise personal. A journal, to be outspoken and useful to its readers, must be peculiarly independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio.
GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan.
DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinson, Kan.
MRS. CORA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan.
J. J. HENRY, Wyandotte County.
MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.
MRS. SOULARD.
"RAMBLER," Freeport, Pa.
DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenworth.
JOHN DAVIS, Davis county.
JUDGES JAMES HANWAY, Lane, Kas.
P. J. LOWE, Leavenworth.
R. S. ELLIOTT, Kirkwood, Mo.
W. M. LATTY, Manhattan, Kan.
NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.
C. W. JOHNSON, Kansas City.
"OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "BOOSIER GIRL," W. P. POPE, ALFRED GRAY, PROF. SNOW, PROF. KEDZIR, PROF. MUDGE, and other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a paper not equalled in the country for originality and merit.
A special and interesting department of the paper will be the short letters from farmers and breeders, fruit-growers and others interested in the various branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon the topics of the day, embracing full and complete information upon every phase of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers will find the Kansas Farmer on file or reference at the Advertising Agencies of Geo. V. Howell & Co., New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York; Bates & Locke, New York; N. S. Soper & Co., New York; Wm. J. Carlton, New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., Boston; T. C. Evans, Boston; N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia; Franklin Hall, Philadelphia; C. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia; M. B. Disbro, Rochester, N. Y.; C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago; H. R. Chandler & Co., Chicago; Geo. W. Rust & Co., Chicago; Chas. G. Foster, Chicago; Sharp & Lord, Chicago; Edwin Alden, Cincinnati; N. S. Freshman, Cincinnati; S. H. Farvin, Cincinnati; St. Louis Advertising & Pub. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Rowell & Cheesman, St. Louis, Mo.; Alex. Charles, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

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REMEMBER OUR TRIAL CLUB RATES.

This is a New Offer. Any Person sending a Trial Club of 10, For Three Months, with \$2.50, will receive an extra Copy for his trouble. These will be sent to Any Addresses in Any State, Postage Paid.

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Over 2000 columns of reading matter, Postage Paid for \$1.25. We offer neither bulls, jack-knives, washing machines, cheap jewelry or duds, called chromos, for premiums. The FARMER is given for the lowest possible cash price and every subscriber can keep the money, he would upon the premium plan, give to buy somebody else a present. We pay the agent getting up the club ourselves.

THE FARMER 1 year (52 numbers) postage paid, in Clubs of 10 for \$1.25 per copy, WITH AN EXTRA COPY TO THE PERSON GETTING UP THE CLUB. Address, J. K. HUDSON, Editor and Prop'r, Topeka, Kansas.

NO PREMIUMS TO BE PAID FOR BY SUBSCRIBERS.

From Cowley County.

October, 4.—Corn crop good and will soon be ready for cribbing; wheat and rye good, wheat mostly threshed the yield runs from twenty to forty-five bushels per acre, wheat mostly sown, much larger acreage sown than last fall. No frost as yet to hurt anything, the weather fine; little rain would be good for late sown wheat. Grass heavy; stock of all kinds looking well, Irish and sweet potatoes good; pumpkins, squashes and in fact all kinds of vegetables grow here in abundance. Pumpkin bugs are injuring the pumpkins to some extent, some chinch bugs on the corn but not enough to do much damage, no other insects trouble us here except mosquitoes. Markets low, wheat 70@80c, rye 50c, oats 30@35c, corn 20@25c, potatoes 40@50c, sweet potatoes 75c, onions 50c, butter 35c, eggs 15c, chickens 25c per dozen; best cattle 3.00, good young stock in fair demand, hogs very scarce; stock men would do well to drive stock to Cowley county to winter. J. E. COWLEY.

THE PATRON'S GLEANER—AN OFFICER'S ORGAN.

The above is the title of the official paper just started by the officers of the Kansas State Grange. We propose to consider dispassionately and with candor the new publication, its relation to the Patrons and the agricultural and grange press of the country.

An examination of the pages of the Gleaner—which is neatly gotten up and well filled with ordinary reading matter—shows that it was intended for general circulation, and is not a private official document for the grange room, but a paper asking support for general family reading. Like others of its class, there is nothing striking, new or original about it, being mostly made up with selections from the grange and agricultural press. It is a well known fact that there are at the service of the officers not only the papers especially devoted to agriculture and the grange within the State, but many others, which would at any time in the future, as they have in the past, publish any official announcement, order, change or ruling that could be desired by the officers to have made public. Then we ask as a common sense proposition, what is the propriety or business sense of undertaking a monthly publication which will, nine chances out of ten, be a very considerable burthen upon the State Grange treasury? Is there a fear existing among the officers that the membership have not the intelligence or judgment to distinguish between true and false principles? Or is it a further expression of one of the Executive Committee's ideas, that "the rank and file are powerful ignorant, and the only way to get along with them, is to herd them?"

It is with some degree of surprise we see the appearance of this paper, after the pointed and most emphatic condemnation of this organ business by the two last State Granges. The Patrons of Kansas have said they did not want an organ, and we believe when the membership again have an opportunity to speak through their representatives at the coming session of the State Grange, they will give this personal organ of the officers the rebuke it richly merits. Every Patron can readily understand the necessity of an official circular, issued from the State Grange headquarters, bearing information and rulings intended for the grange room alone, but few we apprehend will see the necessity of the grange treasury being depleted to publish a personal organ in the interests of the officers, endeavoring, by soliciting subscriptions and advertising, to occupy the field now fully covered by the press identified with the order. The FARMER has always freely opened its columns to the officers of the grange for the advantage of the order, and had it sold its independence to the present officers, for their good will, and forborne to utter criticisms it believed just and proper, the Gleaner never would have seen the light of day. An organ was wanted, and we have it in the Gleaner.

We welcome to the field of journalism any legitimate newspaper enterprise, and more especially do we believe there is room for journals who will identify themselves honestly with this great co-operative labor movement. We entertain no narrow belief that the publishing of journals belong exclusively to a few, now in the work. What we deem as entirely removed from legitimate or useful journals are those created by the officers of a popular organization, to be paid for out of the funds of the general treasury, without the consent of those contributing the funds. If officers desire to learn the expensive lessons of publishing a successful journal, let them do it with their own means. If they want a medium for airing their views and ideas, let them pay for it. This amateur journalism at the expense of an organization that has not asked for it is a fraud and a swindle.

The FARMER has consistently and most heartily sustained the principles of the grange, and expects to continue to do so. Upon this subject of "organs," the utterances of the FARMER have been frequently made and always most radically in opposition. We believe ring organs, big and little, of all kinds and classes, have assisted in perpetrating more fraud and wrong and corruption than any other influence in the country. What people want, and more especially the farmers of the country, is independent, outspoken, honest journalism.

Bonds! bonds are voted by the help of "organs." Thieves, gamblers and tricksters are sustained in positions by "organs." Fraud, humbug and corruption are protected high and low by "organs." Stupid, narrow, self-constituted organs are, to-day, the worst enemies of the Patrons. With the State Grange warehouse of Kansas standing idle and locked up, the funds of the State Grange treasury frittered away without a business organization outside three or four counties worthy the name, the forty thousand Patrons of Kansas have a right to demand a new Executive Committee that will not resort to the flimsy pretext of an organ to sustain and cover up their inefficiency and imbecility.

From Harvey County.

October, 10.—Early sown wheat looks well late looks rather weak. Corn crop good and ready to be cribbed. Large amount of wheat sown a few farmers are still sowing. Weather cool and dry, not frost enough to kill sweet potatoes, vines, no rain for over 8 weeks, is needed badly. Markets, wheat 90c@1.15, oats 22@25c, there is no established price for corn yet, eggs 15c, butter 25@30c. No insect pests, floods or tornadoes. JOSEPH COOK.

A FRIENDLY TALK ABOUT THE FARMER.

When we purchased the FARMER, and changed it from a semi-monthly to a weekly, friends shook their heads and said, "a good Agricultural and Family journal cannot be supported this far west, the country is too new." We thought otherwise. When the disasters of last year visited the State, many who felt an interest in the welfare of the FARMER, feared the destruction of the crops would push the old FARMER to the wall. Although about as badly grasshoppered as any farmer in the State, we have carried the paper through and assure its many friends that today it is more prosperous than any year since its first publication. Since January 1st of this year the business of the paper has steadily increased, and with January, 1876, the FARMER will enter its fourteenth year, more prosperous than ever before—one of the institutions of the Great West.

Friends who felt the importance of an outspoken, independent Farm and Family Journal, expressed grave fears that its aggressive course would turn from its patronage essential to its life, and that the opposition of rings, cliques and slysters would destroy it, and urged a more politic course. To all such well meaning advisors we have unhesitatingly said that a journal aggressively independent and fearless in sustaining the people's interests, in which they could believe, as neither the organ or mouth-piece of parties or rings or corporations—with an individuality and character of its own—would be most heartily sustained. We believe the day for whining, truckling journalism has past, and that the present demands from an editor a bold and consistent defense of principle—of right and of justice. Journals hunting after public opinion, trying to shift their sails to meet popular measures, or subsidized organs, hired to delude and defraud the people in the interests of slystering leaders or corporations, no longer fool anybody.

In the future, as in the past, we shall give the family circle interesting, useful and helpful reading, and guard all our columns—our advertising as well as our reading ones. We do not enter into partnership with humbug lotteries, whiskey bitters, bogus doctors, or other swindling concerns, by giving them advertising space. Our constant aim and effort will be to make a journal in every way worthy of the support and confidence of its readers.

LATE ELECTIONS.

The first dispatches giving results of Elections in Ohio, Nebraska and Iowa, are as follows:

OHIO.

Cincinnati, Oct. 13, 2 a. m. Official returns from 18 wards and precincts in Hamilton county give Hayes 4,834, Allen 4,345. The whole Republican ticket is probably elected.

Columbus, Oct. 13, 2.30 a. m. Returns compiled from 474 townships, precincts and wards, comprising about one fourth of the State, gives Hayes a net gain of 7,000. The Republicans claim both branches of the Legislature.

IOWA.

Marshalltown, Iowa, Oct. 12. Returns at 11.30 indicate that the State has gone Republican by 17,000.

Des Moines, Oct. 13, 1.30 a. m. Special returns by the State Register up to this hour indicate a Republican majority of at least 30,000, and steady Republican gains in the Legislature.

NEBRASKA.

Returns thus far from the State show it has gone Republican by a majority of about 10,000. A very heavy vote was polled, much scratching and some independent tickets carried in the local and county elections.

The dispatches above do not indicate with any certainty the actual results. We will give them from official sources next week.

THE BARTON COUNTY FAIR.

The people of Barton county may well be proud of their first County Fair. In the exhibition of farm products no county of the State has ever shown better. Situated as it is, in the very centre of the State, although among the frontier counties, its settlement has been rapid and by an intelligent class of people. Last year the grasshoppers devastated the crops and severely tested the courage of the pioneer settlers. To-day, however, they rejoice in rich and plentiful harvests, and the best of prospects for the future.

The Barton County Agricultural Fair Association was organized upon the joint stock plan. Mr. Campbell, President; Mr. Lusk, Vice President; Mr. Halsey, Treasurer; and Mr. Holsington, Secretary.

One of the noticeable features of this Society is, that the officers are not ornamental, but live, practical men, who were early and late at their posts. We shall give next week an account of the Farmers meeting on Wednesday night during the fair, for the discussion of farm topics. This County only three years old, has built at Great Bend, one of the best Court houses in the State, and has a fine graded school of which Prof. C. J. Evans is principal. The school building would be a credit to any town of 5,000 Population. Think of a county only three years old with thirty-three well organized school districts. Barton County growing at the rate of over 1000 population per year is destined to be one of the best in the State in population, wealth and influence. For the kind reception and the pleasant visit enjoyed by the Editor of the FARMER during the above fair he tenders his thanks, particularly to the Officers of the Association.

From Chautauque County.

October, 7.—Condition of crops and stock good. Trifling frost in low places, rather dry for wheat and turnips. J. G. TRAUMAN.

Minor Mention.

Nominated for Senator.—Hon. Stephen N. Wood, of Chase county, who represented his county last year in the Legislature, was nominated last week in the Republican Convention for the Senatorial district composed of Chase, Marion and Morris counties, for Senator, to fill the unexpired term of Judge S. R. Peters, who was promoted to fill the place of Judge W. R. Brown, elected to Congress from this district last fall. Stephen N. Wood is a practical farmer of Chase county, and was a vigorous and able representative last winter, and worked intelligently and persistently for the interests of the people. As chairman of the Committee on Fees and Salaries he did the State efficient service, and his selection for the important position of Senator will commend itself to the voters who desire to see men in such positions who may be relied upon to work for lower taxes and honest legislation.

The Burns Raspberry.—Attention is called to Mr. Burns' Advertisement of this new raspberry bearing the originator's name. He says concerning it:

Any raspberry that can stand the severe winters of 1873 and 1874, and the local drought of 1875 and the general drought of 1874 followed by the locusts the same season, and give large crops during these years as well as in 1875, is certainly entitled to the name of a hardy fruit. No raspberry has ever been distributed with such a reputation for hardiness as our seedling. It is also a better fruit and heavier bearer than any other raspberry ripening with it. Many fruit growers have not planted the raspberry because the crop was so uncertain that it did not pay. They can no longer have such an excuse.

[From D. B. Wier, Esq., a distinguished horticultural writer and fruit grower, of Lacon, Ill., March 23d, 1875:]

I have just examined the Burns, with the Doolittle, Miami, and Davidson's Thornless growing along side. I find no life whatever in the canes of the latter, while the Burns appear scarcely injured in the least. This convinces me that it is a grand thing. It with stands heat, drought and cold, and the fruit is at least good if not very good.

Grange Dry Goods House Failed.—We learn from a letter from Chicago that the large dry goods house of John A. West, of Chicago, has failed. He was doing an extensive business with the Patrons of the West, and so far as we can learn, a satisfactory one. We write this to say to Patrons to send to some other house. Montgomery, Ward & Co., of the same city, continue to deal direct with the Patrons and may be fully relied upon to secure their wholesale price list on application to them.

Notice to Stockholders.—There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Patrons' Commercial Agency of Shawnee county, on Saturday, October 23, 1875, at 10 o'clock a. m., sharp, for the purpose of completing the organization, and other important business. It is earnestly desired that every member of the order who feels an interest in the organization of the Agency, will endeavor to be present. J. M. HARVEY, Sec'y, pro tem.

Resolved, That the members of West Union Grange deem it a matter of vital importance to the Order of P. O. H. everywhere, that all degrees above the fourth be abolished, and all Fourth Degree members in good standing be made eligible to any position in the National, State or Subordinate Grange.

Resolved, That we are also opposed to the word "Master," as applied to the chief officer of Granges, as it is not in keeping with the civilization of the age and our Republican institutions.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the KANSAS FARMER for publication.

Mr. A. W. Cook, of Charles City, Iowa, one of the breeders of Norman Percheron Horses writes that he sold a "3 year old imported colt last week to Messrs. Luther & Conable of Independence, Iowa, for \$3,000 a very promising animal." There is no doubt but what the farmers of the whole West feel the importance of larger and stronger horses for farm work.

Berkshire Pigs.—Attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. Rogers, of Johnson Co. His stock is from the best imported and American bred strains in the country, and Mr. Rogers is a conscientious breeder and may be relied on by those desiring to purchase Berkshire Stock.

Valuable Reading for every Member of the Family for a Very Little Money.

Friends, you can help the FARMER. We offer you a trial club of ten at twenty-five cents each, for the balance of this year, and will send a copy free to the getter up of the club. The rings, cliques, humbugs and frauds hope to see the independent old FARMER destroyed. It is the people's paper, and fearlessly contends for their rights and interests. Upon them it relies for support. If our readers would take an hour they could help us place the paper in nearly every workingman's home in the West. The subscription price, 25c, for the next three months (until Jan. 1st), is a mere trifle, and is offered to enable us to show what the paper is, with the hope of making it indispensable in the household next year. This price will also enable you to send copies to your friends in various parts of the State, and out of it, to show that we have a live, progressive and intelligent people in Kansas, and that we have a first-class Farm and Family Journal.

Send the names at once to J. K. HUDSON, Topeka, Kansas.

Meteorology.

MONTHLY WEATHER REPORT.
SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.
LEAVENWORTH STATION, September, 1875.
TABLE
Showing Daily and Monthly Mean of Barometer and Thermometer, Monthly Mean of Wind, prevailing Direction of Wind, and Amount of Rainfall for the past month.

DATE.	BAR.	AV.	TH. AV.	HUMID.	RAIN.
Friday.....	1	29.90	83.3	70.0	.04
Saturday.....	2	29.80	79.5	70.0	.46
Sunday.....	3	29.89	74.	67.5	.18
Monday.....	4	29.94	72.	70.0	
Tuesday.....	5	29.85	75.5	72.0	
Wednesday.....	6	29.89	82.	68.0	
Thursday.....	7	29.48	88.	70.0	
Friday.....	8	29.79	84.8	62.3	
Saturday.....	9	29.95	75.5	73.5	.41
Sunday.....	10	30.24	61.5	64.8	.10
Monday.....	11	30.01	63.8	71.5	
Tuesday.....	12	30.21	71.	67.5	
Wednesday.....	13	30.14	71.	74.3	
Thursday.....	14	30.11	75.	73.5	
Friday.....	15	29.99	76.2	79.2	.81
Saturday.....	16	30.04	64.3	68.2	
Sunday.....	17	30.14	64.5	61.8	
Monday.....	18	29.91	57.	64.3	
Tuesday.....	19	30.00	51.	57.8	
Wednesday.....	20	30.21	52.	55.0	
Thursday.....	21	30.32	51.7	61.0	
Friday.....	22	30.19	53.8	64.8	
Saturday.....	23	30.14	55.	67.3	
Sunday.....	24	30.15	61.	79.5	
Monday.....	25	30.22	54.5	69.0	
Tuesday.....	26	30.02	62.	56.0	
Wednesday.....	27	29.85	68.	55.0	
Thursday.....	28	29.89	65.8	64.8	
Friday.....	29	29.97	64.8	51.2	
Saturday.....	30	29.84	56.3	73.5	.07
Sunday.....	31				
Monthly Means..		30.01	66.6	66.8	1.97

Weather Report for September, 1875.

Prepared by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the State University.

Station—Lawrence, Kansas, corner of Tennessee and Pinckney streets; elevation of barometer and thermometer 884 feet above sea level, and 14 feet above the ground; anemometer on the University building, 105 feet above ground.

Mean temperature, 65° 75, which is exactly the average September temperature for the seven preceding years. Maximum, 95° on the 8th and 9th; minimum, 38° at 6 a. m. on the 18th; range of temperature, 57°. The first hoar frost of the season occurred on the morning of the 18th followed by two others on the 20th and 23d. These frosts were very light and did no damage to the staple crops, the temperature of the air above the ground at no time reaching the freezing point. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 59° 5; at 2 p. m., 77° 9; at 9 p. m., 62° 8.

Rain, 1.39 inches, which is 2.30 inches below the September average. Rain fell on five days. There was one thunder shower. The total rainfall for the nine months of 1875 now completed is 23.80 inches, there being a deficiency of 2.70 inches.

Mean cloudiness, 37.66 per cent. of the sky, the month being 8.13 per cent. clearer than usual. Number of clear days, 15, (entirely clear, 3); half clear, 10; cloudy, 5, (entirely cloudy, none). Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 36.63 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 41.33 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 35 per cent.

Wind: S. W., 37 times; N. W., 18 times; N. E., 14 times; S. E., 6 times; S., 5 times; E., 4 times; N., 3 times; W., once; calm, twice. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 10,276 miles, which gives a mean daily velocity of 342 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 14.25 miles. The highest velocity was 45 miles an hour, at 9 p. m., on the 30th.

Mean night of barometer column, 29.166 in.; at 7 a. m., 29.194 in.; at 2 p. m., 29.140 in.; at 9 p. m., 29.163 in.; maximum, 29.479, at 7 a. m., on the 21st; minimum, 29.947 in., this being the highest monthly minimum on our seven years' record. Range for the month, 0.532 in.

Relative humidity:—Mean for the month, 64.35; at 7 a. m., 78.47; at 2 p. m., 41.06; at 9 p. m., 73.51; highest, 100 at 7 a. m., on the 18th, when there was a fog; lowest, 21.05, at 2 p. m., on the 28th.

UP AND DOING.

Will become a Link, if the thing can possibly be brought about.

The fast mail train, Postmaster Jewell's latest new departure in things connected with the post office department, that of late has made such a big stir in the East, promises soon to be felt in the west as well. An article in a recent issue of the New York Herald, intimating strongly the probability of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern being made an important link in the new mail route. While it will unquestionably be a strong point in favor of the road referred to, to be thus placed on an equality, so far as track, equipment and capabilities for rapid running are concerned, with the most noted roads of the East, its enterprise and care for the interests of the people of the new west will not be lost sight of. The St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern is preeminently the people's line, and what with its elegant coaches, grand good track and fast mail service, there is no telling the extent its popularity may reach.

ECONOMY.

The destruction of corn and other grain by grasshoppers and storms will cause many families in the west to carefully study and practice most rigid economy in the preparation of food. One of the first, in fact the most important point, is in having a first-rate Cook Stove. Get a CHARTER OAK, and half the battle is won.

From Mitchell County.

September, 30.—Small grain mostly threshed and turning out well, potatoes and corn extra good. A large amount of winter grain sown. Weather cool and pleasant, with very little wind and no frost yet. Wheat 50c, oats 30c, corn 25c, rye 35c, barley 50c. No insect pests, etc. H. C. BARCOCK.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

Written for the Kansas Farmer.

EPITHALAMUM.

AN IMITATION OF SPENSER, BY ROBERT HAY.
In olden time when night and dame
Went forth to wed all gallantly;
When on the altar Hymen's flame
Still burned and burned their hearts also;
Then minstrels came and poets sang,
And merry peals of bells outrang
While joust and tourney did the feast pro-
long—
Broad Kew, flow softly till I end my song.

The poet called the muse, the minstrel touched
his harp
To praise the Lady and the Lord she loved.
Her face was fair and she was gay,
And he with weapons knew to play
And round the world he'd roved;
And to his mistress sung when savage tribes
among—
Strong Kew, still mildly move until I end my song.

When Gloriana reigned and Raleigh, richly
dight,
And Leicester, yielded their proud homage due,
When Phillip Sidney, that most gentle knight,
And Spenser, "sweetly quaint," and Shak-
spear high
Upon the age their wondrous magic threw;
Then Queens and knights the glad throng
among,
Listened with listening streams unto the po-
et's song—
So also thou, broad Kew, do gently flow
along.

And if the song was sweet, it was because
That she was fair who wedded was that day;
And for this reason, too, that they who made
the laws
Were glad to hear the minstrel play.
And at the church there gathered in that
thrang
The churl and hind for them to pray,
Their gentle Lord and Lady before long—
So, bravely, Kew, rein in thy flood until I end
my song.

For though I cannot sing as Spenser sang,
Armed knight have not to praise,
Yet she who weds to-day, the fair among
Is of the fairest and my most gentle lays
Shall speak her gentle, and her knight
Is like my Sidney, for he has fought for men,
And like the thrice great Roman, his sword
has made a plow.

And as I meditate their praise upon thy banks
do thou
Help me to sweetness, fulness, fervor, as I
stroll along,
And murmur music, Kew, until I end my
song.

The day is bright, broad Kew;
The sun shines brightly on thy steady stream,
Brightly as erst he shone
On old Thames with his radiant gleam.
Shine brightly still, fair sun,
Shine fair on those who wed to-day;
And when with rain or clouds their sky is
dun

Still brightly shine and fringe those clouds,
fair sun,
With glory and with joy their whole life's
course along,
And flow, Kew, sweetly till I end my song.

Broad Kew, from sunset lands thou comest
And eastward still dost go
Seeking the morning dawn
With never ceasing flow;
And in the great Missouri downward
Going still, thou lovest self, and noonward
Going still the "Father of Waters" in his
breast

Enfold thee, and with thee goes to rest
Where the ocean e'er gleameth, the Isles of
Ind. among—
So smoothly flow, broad Kew, until I end my
song.

O, brave bridegroom and gentle bride,
So ever be your course
Like the mighty river running wide,
Go always toward the great day spring,
And find your life's great force
Ever without and beyond.
And nearer and nearer the sun
May your journey ever carry you
Till life's full term be run;
Till you're gathered to the bosom
Of the Father of all our lives.
And when you join, 'mid summer lands, a
bright and joyous thrang
A brighter, fairer stream than Kew will for
ever flow along.

I would sing still more, broad Kew,
But the gentle lady's eyes
Are dim to-day with tears and glad surprise;
And joy that almost sorrows
And sorrows almost joy to-day are not re-
pressed;
And thoughts, in words that cannot be ex-
pressed,
Run round the circle of fair faces;
And many joys have yet to come,
And changes many of time and place,
And all their life gives ample room
For mirth that will be mixed,
And grief that will not all be sad,
And hopes of earth, and hopes that come of
high belief;

These all will be, and best that they are
blended.
But for the twain made one,
Old Time, move gently on,
Still brightly shine, fair sun,
Fringe all their grief with gladness,
And if there must be sadness
Let it be all on earth, and so be ended,
And then eternally their bliss prolong—
Broad Kew, flow grandly on, for now I end
my song!

MALARIA AND FRESH AIR.

How are we going to reconcile the advice to
keep our doors and windows closed between
sunset and sunrise, if we would avoid ague
and malarious fevers, with the injunction to
breathe pure air and ventilate our houses well
at all times, particularly our sleeping rooms?
A late number of the *Journal of Health* says
that of the great number of persons who die
every autumn, very few need die if they
would observe the simple precaution not to
breathe the night air; but we remember, reading
some place, many years ago, that a great phy-
sician, when asked his opinion concerning the
deleterious effects of night air, replied, Yan-

kee fashion, by saying: "Well, my dear, if
you would not breathe night air in the night,
pray what would you breathe?"

Must we breathe, over and over again, air
that has already passed through the lungs,
and inhale the confined emanations of the
body in order to escape the noxious gasses, or
whatever impalpable, substance "malaria"
may be, without?

Physicians and physiologists of the Dr.
Hall and Dio Lewis style give us a great deal
of advice on these subjects, but when, as is the
case with these two Doctors, they "exactly
disagree," one is rather puzzled what to do,
whether to take the advice of the former and
shut some-day time air up in the house, and
smother in that all night, and get up with a
heaviness in the head in the morning, or to
open wide the windows and sleep in the draft
all the year round, according to the latter.

It is very probable there is a happy medium
in this as in other things, but when there is
such a wide difference of opinion, and so many
different opinions, among those who profess to
have studied the subject, it naturally occurs to
unprofessional people that it needs a good
deal more study.

We are told that the rugged peasantry of
the cold countries of Northern Europe sleep
with their houses closed as tightly as possible
and warmed by a fire in the night as well as
the day. American Indians sleep on the
ground and in the breezes, and consumption
is their bane, but then they are uncleanly and
poorly shod; wet feet we believe will ruin the
health of any race. If northern peasants are
strong physically and live to a good old age,
they are dull and sluggish, and it seems prob-
able that the vitiated air upon which they
live during half their lives, or all the time
they sleep, may be as much the cause of this
as is their hard, unceasing toil.

From the experience of travelers in new
countries all over the world, and of the sol-
diers in our late war, as well as that of the
pioneer settlers of the west, we believe it has
been pretty clearly proven that there is some
thing in the idea that to resist the effects of
malaria one must be fortified by a good
breakfast before going much in the open air,
and that we must not work much after sun-
down on an empty stomach; and although we
do not pretend to deny the theory that
"night air" must be very injurious, we are far
from being convinced that we can do without
a little of it. How is it with you who shut up
every crack? do you get up in the morning
feeling fresh and rested and invigorated?
And do you who ventilate your sleeping
rooms get sick oftener or less often than those
who do not believe in pure air, and what is
the matter with all of you when you do get
sick?

"BLIGHTING" THE IRONING.

"I never learned how to slight my work,"
said my very neat and nice neighbor.—"More
the pity," thought I, as I looked at her pale and
sad face. I really think it is hardly more im-
portant to learn how to do work well than it
is to learn how and when to slight one's work.
We don't ask any one to do our washing
less carefully. The clothes cannot be made
too clean—though to be sure they might be
all worn out by hard and indiscriminate rub-
bing on the wash-board. If we could have
everything as we choose, we might say that our
clothing cannot be ironed too smooth, any
more than washed too clean; but clean it
must be, for health's sake, whether it is
smooth or not.

"It took me two hours to iron that pair of
cassimere trousers," said my neighbor. I can
see them still, though they are hundreds of
miles away—that pair of gray cassimere trou-
sers hanging freshly-ironed upon a chair. It
is hardly exaggerating to say that they looked
"as good as new," and not at all as most
washed and ironed woolen trousers look.
That was work which it paid to do carefully.
Every seam had been nicely pressed open,
then the whole had been ironed while it was
damp, pressing it heavily and carefully on the
wrong side, pulling it evenly into shape as
the ironing went on. The woman who ironed
those trousers can not bear to leave a wrinkle
anywhere in anything she irons. She could
not rest if every brown towel was not folded
exactly, even, and creased quite smooth in
every part, and her conscience would have con-
demned her if she had not turned every sheet
all about, and pressed her hot iron over every
inch of it. That is labor which does not pay
it seems to me, and few of my acquaintances
have, I fancy, to feel any discomfort from
such semi-wrinkles as remain in the lower half
of a sheet when it has been doubled and ironed
so that only the upper half came in contact
with the flat iron. It is the same with my un-
dergarments, and I would not thank any one
for spending their precious time ironing the
backs of night dresses, etc. Not that I consid-
er the fronts of any more importance than the
backs, but as the garment is laid out upon the
ironing table, the front is naturally uppermost,
and when that has been ironed, the whole body
is smooth enough for comfort and for good
looks.

Of this creed I am not in the least ashamed,
though earlier in life I supposed that such
ironing was only to be done secretly when in
haste, and never to be told upon the house-
tops. You see, my friends, we cannot—we who
have souls as well as bodies—do all that we
want to do each day and every day. We have
to make constant choice between things of
more or less importance. We want to keep
our houses well, and we want to take good
care of our children, and we want—oh! ever so
many things that we can't have in these busy
years, and we must go to bed when bed-time
comes, for the sake of health and good nature,
and no votes of ours can put more hours into
the day, or more days into the week.

When I give a hired girl instruction about
the ironing, I tell her to iron very carefully
all the outside garments, not because they are
better than the undergarments, but because
wrinkles in these offend the eye. It certainly
makes life more pleasant to have those cloths
that meet the eye look as smooth as their tex-
ture naturally permits—to have them look as
good as new. As for the undergarments, they
are so ironed that as they hang upon the
clothes-frames, or lie folded in the drawer,

they look clean and smooth, and nobody finds
any trouble in their use. If the children
should say to me, (as they never think of do-
ing,) "mamma, you don't iron our clothes well
enough now days," it would not cause me one
tittle the pain it gives me now to read us a story
now, you are always so busy."

BEAUTIFUL GRANDMAMMA.

Grandmamma sits in her quaint arm-chair;
Never was lady more sweet and fair;
Her gray locks ripple like silver shells,
And her own brow its story tells.
Of a gentle life, and peaceful even,
A trust in God and a hope in heaven.

Little girl Mary sits rocking away
In her low seat, like some winsome fay;
Two doll babies her kisses share,
And another one lies by the side of her chair;
May is fair as the morning dew,
Cheeks of roses and ribbons of blue.

"Say, grandmamma," says the pretty elf;
"Tell me a story about yourself.
When you were little, what did you play?
Was you good or naughty the whole long day?
Was it hundreds and hundreds of years ago?
And what makes your soft hair as white as
snow?"

"Did you have a mamma to hug and kiss?
And a dolly like this, and this, and this,
Did you have a pussy like my little Kate?
Did you go to bed when the clock struck
eight?"

Did you have long curls and beads like mine?
And a new silk apron, with ribbons fine?"
Grandmamma smiled at the little maid,
And, laying aside her knitting, she said,
"Go to my desk, and a red box you'll see;
Carefully lift it, and bring it to me."
So May put her dollies away, and ran,
Saying, "I'll be careful as ever I can."

The grandmamma opened the box, and lo!
A beautiful child, with throat like snow,
Lip just tinted like pink shells rare,
Eyes of hazel, and golden hair,
Hands all dimpled, and teeth like pearls—
Fairest and sweetest of little girls.

"Oh! who is it?" cried winsome May;
"How I wish she were here to-day!
Wouldn't I love her like everything!
Wouldn't I with her frolic and sing!
Say, dear grandmamma, who can she be?"
"Darling," said grandmamma, "that child was
me."

May looked at the dimpled grace,
And then at the saint like, fair old face.
"How funny!" she cried, with a smile and a
kiss,
"To have such a dear little grandma as this!
Still," she added with a smiling zest,
"I think, dear grandma, I like you best."

So May climbed up on the silken knee,
And grandmamma told her history;
What plays she played, what toys she had,
How at times she was naughty, or good, or sad,
"But the best thing you did," said May, don't
you see?
Was to grow a beautiful grandma for me."

RECIPES.

TO REMOVE MILDEW.—Dip the spots in a
weak solution of chloride of lime in water,
and expose to the sun a few minutes.

COOKIES.—Two cups sugar, 2 eggs, 1 cup
butter, 1 cup sour cream, 1 teaspoon soda, flour
to make soft dough; roll thin, and bake in a
quick oven.

Temperance, cleanliness, and industry! This
is the hygiene of the Bible. A "pathy" as old
as the race. A system of medication applica-
ble to all climates and all constitutions; always
safe, always efficient, and to which human
sagacity, in the space of six thousand years,
has not added one radically new idea.

A WARRANTABLE PUDDING.—Two cups of
dour, one cup sugar, one tablespoon butter, one
egg, one teaspoon soda, two of cream of tar-
tar; steam one and one-half hours. Currants,
raisins, or any fruit desired can be used. Do
not remove the cover till done, and I think I
hear you say, "I never tasted its equal!"

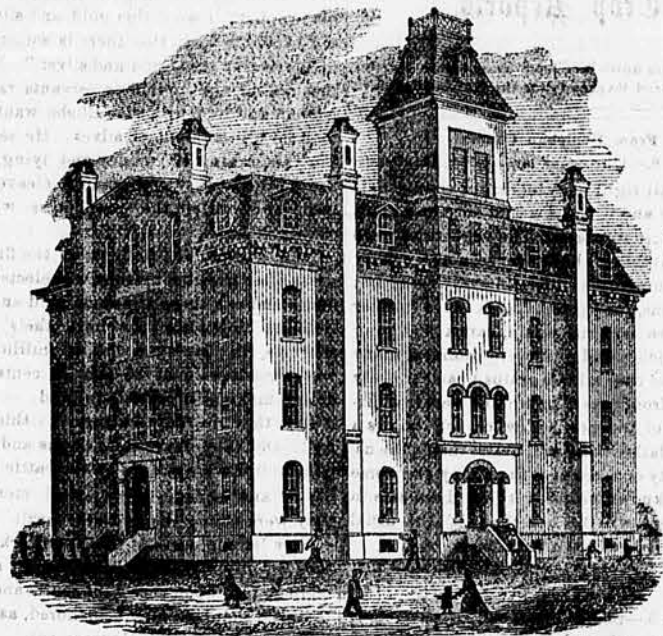
HARD TIMES PLUM PUDDING.—Quarter of
a pound of finely-chopped suet, the same of
grated bread crumbs, currants, raisins and
flour; Add two tablespoonsful of molasses and
half a pint of milk; all of which must be well
mixed together and boiled in a mould for three-
and a half hours. Serve with sauce.

CHICKEN CHEESE.—Boil two chickens till
tender; take out all the bones and chop the
meat fine; season to taste with salt, pepper and
butter, pour in enough liquor they are boiled
in to make moist. Mold it in any shape you
choose, and when cold turn out and cut in
slices. It is an excellent traveling lunch.

TEA RUSKS.—One half pint of new milk,
one cup of hop yeast; set the sponge at night;
add flour to the above to make a batter; in the
morning, add one half pint of milk, one cup of
sugar, one of butter, one egg, one nutmeg,
flour to make it sufficiently stiff; let rise; then
roll it out and cut it out; let rise; then bake.

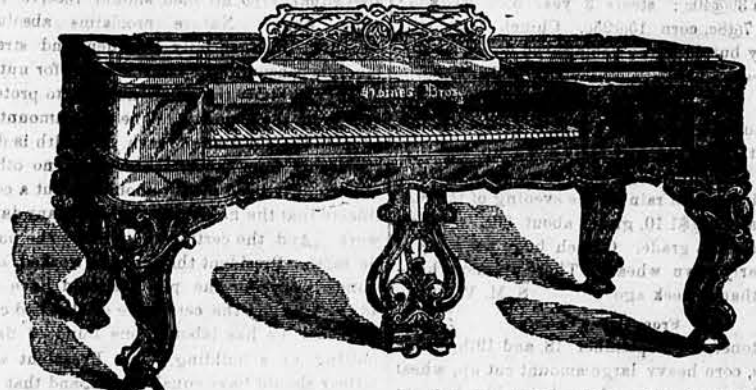
APPLE JELLY.—Cut your apples in quarters
(do not pare or core them), dip each quarter
into clear water, and put them into a jar to
cook in the oven until quite tender; then
strain the juice as usual, and boil with a pound
of sugar to a pint of the juice. The most de-
licious jelly will be the result, with the full
cure flavor of the apple heightened by the
cores having been left in, and not spoiled by
the objectionable addition of lemon peel and
juice.

TOMATO BUTTER.—To ten pounds of fine
ripe tomatoes, put five pounds of brown sugar,
one pint of cider vinegar, a tablespoon of cin-
namon, one of allspice and cloves mixed, and
boil gently for three or four hours. Skin the
tomatoes, and cut out the green cores. Anoth-
er: To seven pounds of nice skinned tomatoes,
add seven pounds of tart apples, four pounds
of brown sugar and boil four hours, stirring
constantly; just before it is entirely done, add
cinnamon, ginger, allspice and cloves to suit
your taste.



LEAVENWORTH STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

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COW IN THE GARDEN.

A cow got into Mr. Cobleigh's garden Sunday afternoon. Cobleigh was lying down at the time, thinking of this very garden over which he has labored all the spare time since the first of May. Mrs. Cobleigh discovered the animal. It was feeding its way across the lawn to a row of early cabbages. Mr. Cobleigh was aroused at once, and without stopping to put on his boots, he hastened out to the yard, with a very lively sense of impending danger. The boy in the next house saw the cow, but discreetly forbore to call attention to it until he saw Mr. Cobleigh appear; then he hastened upon the scene with commendable speed. The owner of the garden was horrified to see the cow, with her front feet resting upon the lettuce bed and her tongue just licking in the top of a drumhead.

"Why, there!" he shouted, dashing at her and flourishing his arms. The cow looked around, and seeing Mr. Cobleigh, and not recognizing him as an acquaintance, immediately set about extricating herself from the dilemma by turning around and backing out; but just then the boy came up with the fire and ardor of youth and a chunk of coal, and the poor animal dashed off in another direction.

"Woosh! Woosh!" yelled Mr. Cobleigh, in an agony, as he saw her carom on the tomatoes. "Drive her back!" he shouted to the boy. That young man instantly complied by hitting her with a lump of coal, and sending her over the beet.

"Woosh! woosh!" yelled Cobleigh. "High, there!" screamed the boy. "Sl, boy! sl, boy!" shrieked Cobleigh, as the animal suddenly dropped its horns and threw \$2. worth of pea-vines into the air.

But the animal would not be directed. It either lost all control of itself or was determined on revenge. Cobleigh grabbed up a clothes pole and dashed at her with a desperate fury; the boy snatched up another and put after her in another direction; whereupon Mrs. Cobleigh, who had been an excited observer of the battle, caught up a hoe, with the evident intention of joining in the pursuit, but becoming mysteriously tangled in the handle, was precipitated to the grass, to the ill concealed disgust of her husband. But she was on her feet in an instant, and would have undoubtedly rendered efficient service, had not Mr. Cobleigh abruptly intimated that he'd put an ounce of lead in her if she didn't clear into the house. Thereupon she gained the stoop at once, where she remained, eagerly looking for an opportunity to hurl the hoe at the devastating beast, which she finally did, and with such marvelous precision as to hit her husband and the boy at the same time, the former in the middle of the back with the handle, and the other on the top of the head with the blade. The boy was just on the point of jumping up to give a stroke at the cow, but instantly changed his mind, and, emitting a yell of poignant distress, lost not time in getting over the fence into his own yard, where he stood rubbing his head and staring at Mrs. Cobleigh as if fascinated.

What remarks Mr. Cobleigh intended to make will never be known, as probably just as the hoe struck him, the animal suddenly raised both hind legs and hit him square in the face with a bill of cucumbers, blinding his eyes, choking his speech, and filling his neck with earth. Then the beast dashed through peas, over the lawn, and through the gate with a prize tomato on each horn, and swinging her tail in vindictive triumph, while the unfortunate Mr. Cobleigh, sitting on the ground, was making strenuous efforts to catch his breath. When he went into the house to get the dirt out of his mouth and neck, Mrs. Cobleigh was telling the woman in the next house that she had been a month at Cobleigh trying to get a catch on the gate. She guessed it would be attended to now.

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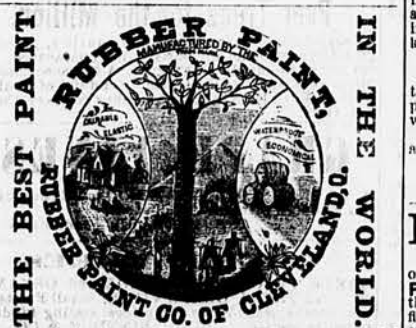


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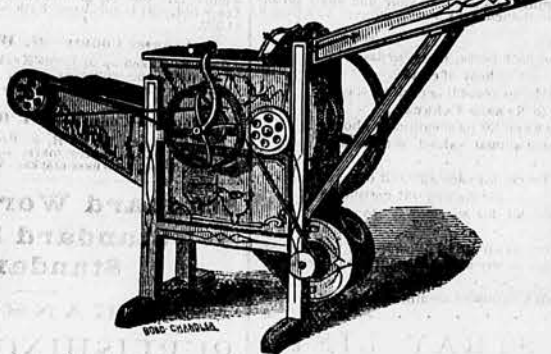
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